

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1788.

The Ladies' weekly museum.

NUMBER 7.

# IMPARTIAL GAZETTEER,

AND

## SATURDAY EVENING'S POST.

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by HARRISON AND PURDY, at their PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 3, PECK-SLIP; where Subscriptions are taken in at Ten Shillings per annum; Essays, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. are gratefully received.

PRINTERS,

*My last paper I observed a paragraph mentioning the death of the Rev. Charles Wesley. As he was a gentleman deservedly respected in this country for his piety, and perseverance in the cause of his Divine Master, I make no doubt but the following letter will be agreeable to many of your readers.*

A CUSTOMER.

COPY of a LETTER from the REVEREND CHARLES WESLEY, to DR. CHANDLER.

London, April 28th, 1785.

REV. and DEAR SIR,

As you are setting out for America, and I for a more distant country, I think it needful to leave with you some account of myself, and my companions through life. At eight years old in 1715, I was sent by my father, Rector of Epworth, to Westminster school, and placed under the care of my eldest brother, Samuel, a strict Churchman, who brought me up in his own principles. In 1727 I was elected student of Christ Church. My Brother John was then Fellow of Lincoln.

The first year at college, I lost in diversions. The next I betook myself to study. Diligence led me into serious thinking, I went to the weekly sacrament, and persuaded two or three young scholars to accompany me; and likewise to observe the method of study prescribed by the trustees of the University. This gained me the harmless nickname of METHODIST.

In half a year my brother left his curacy of Epworth, and came to our assistance. We then proceeded regularly in our studies, and in doing what good we could to the bodies and souls of men.

I took my degree, and only thought of spending all my days at Oxford; but my brother, who always had the ascendant over me, persuaded me to accompany him and Mr. Oglethorpe to Georgia. I exceedingly dreaded entering into holy orders; but he over-ruled me here also; and I was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Oxford, one Sunday, and the next priest by the Bishop of London.

Our only design was to do all the good we could, as ministers of the church of England, to which we were firmly attached both by education and principle. My brother still acknowledges her the best national church in the world.

In 1736 we arrived as Missionaries in Georgia. My brother took charge of Savannah, and I of Frederica, waiting for an opportunity of preaching to the Indians. I was in the mean time, Secretary to Mr. Oglethorpe, and also Secretary of Indian affairs.

The hardships of lying upon the ground, &c. threw me into a fever and dysentery, which forced me in half a year to return to England. My brother returned the next year. Still we had no plan but to serve God and the church of Eng-

land. The lost sheep of this fold were our principal care; not excluding any christians of whatever denomination who were willing to add the power of Godliness to their own particular form.

Our eldest brother Samuel was alarmed at our going on, and strongly expressed his fears of its ending in a separation from the church. All our enemies prophesied the same. This confirmed us the more in our resolution to continue in our calling; which we constantly avowed both in public and private, by word and preaching, and writing; exhorting all our hearers to follow our example.

My brother drew up rules for our society, one of which was, constantly to attend the church prayers and sacrament. When we were no longer permitted to preach in the churches, we preached (but never in church hours) in houses or fields, and sent from thence, or rather carried, multitudes to church, who had never been there before.

Our society, in most places, made the bulk of the congregation, both at prayers and at sacrament.

I never lost my dread of a separation, or ceased to guard our societies against it. I frequently told them, "I am your servant as long as you remain members of the church of England, but no longer—should you ever forsake her, you renounce me."

Some of our Lay-preachers very early discovered an inclination to separate which induced my brother to publish reasons against it as often as it appeared we beat down cal spirit. If any one leave the same time he left our society, we kept the sheep in the fold, at the number of our days, only with peace.

After our having continued 70 years, and fellow-laborers any thing but death part us?

I can scarcely yet believe, my brother, my old intimate friend, should have assumed the ordained elders, consecrate him to ordain the Lay-pre was then in Bristol at his gave me the least hint of he surprized into to raise an persuaded himself that it was

Lord Mansfield told me tion was separation. This and will not see; or that principles and practice of has acted contrary to his tions, and writings; robbed boasting realized the naghe left an indelible blot on his shall be remembered.

Thus our partnership is dissolved friendship. I have taken him till death us do part—or rather inseparable. I have lived or long, who have lived to see th shall very soon be taken from it

that the Lord will maintain his own cause and carry on his work, and fulfil his promise to his church, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Permit me to subscribe myself

Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your faithful and obliged servant and brother,

CHARLES WESLEY.

P. S. What will become of those poor sheep in the wilderness, the American Methodists? How have they been betrayed into a separation from the church of England, which their preachers and they no more intended than the Methodists here? Had they had patience a little longer, they would have seen a real primitive Bishop in America, consecrated by three Scotch Bishops, who had consecration from the English Bishops, and acknowledged by them as the same with themselves. There is therefore not the least difference betwixt the members of Bishop Seabury's church, and the members of the church of England.

You know I had not the happiness to converse with that truly apostolical man, who is esteemed by all who know him, as much as by you and me. He told me he looked upon the Methodists in America as sound members of the church, and was ready to ordain any of their preachers, whom he should find duly qualified. His ordination would be indeed genuine, valid and episcopal. But what are your poor Methodists now? Only a sect of Presbyterians; and after my brother's death, what will he

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trudable frugality, forbad the news-paper to be taken any longer; but my precaution is in vain; I know not by what fatality, or by what confederacy, every catalogue of genuine furniture comes to her hand.

Such intelligence is to my dear one, the Syren's song. No engagement no duty, no interest can withhold her from a sale, from which she always returns congratulating herself upon her dexterity at a bargain; the porter lays down his burden in the hall, she displays her new acquisitions, and spends the rest of the day in contriving where they shall be put.

As she cannot bear to have any thing uncomplete, one purchase necessitates another; she has twenty feather-beds more than she can use, and lately another sale has supplied her with a proportionable number of Witney blankets, a large roll of linen for sheets, and five quilts for every bed, which she bought because the seller told her, if she would clear his hands, he would let her have a bargain.

This however might be borne, if she would gratify her own inclinations without opposing mine. But I who am idle, am luxurious, and she condemns me to live upon salt provision. She knows the loss of buying in small quantities, we have therefore whole hogs, and quarters of oxen; part of our meat is tainted before it is eaten, and is thrown away because it is spoiled; but she is in her system, and will never buy any thing but at a penny worths.

The common vice of those who are still grasping at more, is to neglect that which they already possess; but from this failing my wife is free. It is the great care of her life that the pieces of beef should be boiled in the order in which they are bought; that the carpets should be taken out of the chests once a month and brushed; and the rolls of linen opened now and then before the fire. She is daily enquiring after the best traps for mice; and keeps the room always fumigated to destroy the moths.

Of this life I have long been weary, but know not how to change it; all the married men whom I consult advise me to have patience: But for old bachelors are of opinion, that

"The reason assigned by the court of Madrid for her present exertions, is to oppose the entrance of the Russian Squadron into the Mediterranean; but their whole force cannot be requisite for such a purpose, and even the Exchequer is not in a state to run into great unnecessary expence."

Extract of a letter from Ferrol, dated April 14.

"The hostile appearances which I mentioned in my last have been increasing every hour, and all descriptions of naval artificers at this port have been engrossed by the government. The Squadron which at first was said to be thought sufficient, has already been very much augmented, and if the same mode continues for a little time, every ship in the Spanish navy will be employed, as each express that comes here from Madrid brings fresh orders to expedite the naval preparations, from whence infinitely more is expected than to oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean, which could be effectually prevented by the Spanish ships that have for some time been in commission, exclusive of the forces of the Turks, which perhaps would alone be equal to the purpose. A great many officers have arrived here within these few days, from some of which I learn that the several other royal yards keep pace with Ferrol in activity."

A curious duel was fought a day or two since, in a field near the Drumcondra road, between two journeymen taylors. Having quarrelled over night they agreed to fight next morning, not with sword, pistol, needle or bodkin, but with their sheers. They accordingly met, at the place appointed, took their ground and advanced, somewhat the attitude of fencing. Several snips were made without effect; but at length a well directed snip, divided the nostril of one of the combatants; but the hero of the sheers, not recovering his instrument so suddenly as he might have done, his antagonist took the advantage, and snipped off a full half of the other's right ear.—Blood being thus drawn on both sides, the seconds interfered, and declaring that as each of the brethren of sheers had demonstrated more than the ninth part of manhood, they ought to be reconciled! this was immediately by the snipping duellists, who returned home in perfect amity.

## an Intelligence.

OR K, JUNE. 28.

H P I L L A R.

last an express arrived in this town from Poughkeepsie, with the intelligence of the RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION by the convention in Hampshire.

this information was received under the signature of Langdon, president of the convention. The convention of that state on the 21st inst. Majority eleven.

ad in presence of the United States, at half past twelve—Col. Henley sat off express agreeable and important in-

is metropolis, on the same day alism, not only by the visible in almost every appearance, of the bells of the respective charge of cannon, attended by a large concourse of citizens. A, that a number of the tradesmen of this city, are preparing for ROCESSION, in consequence of the federal constitution

by nine states. Several have their crafts already painted, decorated with the insignia of their respective processions. The block makers, we are told, have theirs finished in a neat manner; and that of the sail makers is elegantly executed. It is to be wished, that the procession may be general; and that the NOBLE ART of TYPOGRAPHY may not be the last in the FEDERAL TRAIN.

Saturday last his excellency Governor Clinton, one of the delegates for the county of Ulster, and president of the convention of this state, set out from Poughkeepsie for Kingston, in the said county, accompanied by the honorable Judge Wynkoop, one other of the members, and Abraham B. Banker, Esq. one of the secretaries to the convention, where he was received with a salute of thirteen cannon, amidst acclamations of a grateful populace.—And yesterday returned to Poughkeepsie, escorted by a corps of light horse of said county, commanded by Capt. Cornelius Newkirk, jun.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated June 20.

"You may depend, sir, whatever reports may be, that the convention, now in session at this town, discover the greatest fairness, and candour in all their proceedings. The idea of rejecting the constitution is entirely discarded—and the warmest opposers anxious for the welfare of their country, are seeking only to amend those parts which they deem dangerous or ungarded."

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, June 24.

"The constitution was read by paragraphs without any opposition, until the paragraph in the second section of the first article, about the appointment of representatives, and direct taxes, when Mr. Smith stated his objections to it in a masterly manner, in a speech of an hour's length; after making some pertinent and judicious remarks upon the Chancellors speech, he was answered by Mr. Hamilton in an elegant speech, which Mr. Melancton Smith and Mr. John Lansing replied: the former proposed an amendment to the paragraph, on Saturday, and Monday the same paragraph was still under debate.—His excellency the president, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Tredwell spoke against it.—Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Harrison in favor of it."

We learn by a vessel that arrived here last week from Dublin, that on her passage, off the banks of Newfoundland, she fell in with a Squadron of ships of war, consisting of two of 44 guns, two of 32, and two armed brigs of 16; the above vessel kept company with them for ten days, during which time they never hailed her, or shewed any indication to be spoke with, they had no colours up; but from the uniform of the officers, they appeared to be French men of war.

Extract of a letter from a member of the convention of Virginia, dated June 13.

"The federal constitution now absorbs the whole attention of all ranks and degrees of people. The minds of men seem to be universally agitated; but the issue of it will be, without a doubt favorable to our wishes, and those of the discerning patriots of America.

"The opposition here seem to be afraid to meet the question upon its merits; from whence we infer their doubts and fears, and even despair of success.

"The first resolution we passed in the convention was, that the constitution should be debated clause by clause, for the better information of such as might be supposed to want it. In consequence of this we have now spent nine days in debating, and the first clause is not gone through. Speeches of two and three hours long are supported every day, for no other purpose, I believe, than to delay and procrastinate the business, till the determination of some other State be known, or until the members



are tired out—in hopes that an adjournment may take place."

*Extract of a letter from Petersburg, (Virginia) June 13.*

"A few days will determine the fate of the new constitution. We have no doubt but our state will adopt it in spite of all the declamation and reasoning of a Henry and a Mason. It meets with powerful support in the Governor, Madison and Innes."

*Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Georgia, to a gentleman in Charleston, dated 30th May.*

"I have just received the following intelligence from an Indian countryman, viz. That on the 27th inst. he spoke to an Indian warrior, who said, he met with a number of a gang of 40 young warriors that were returning to their nation, in consequence of receiving information that Mr. M. Gillivray had sent to call in every warrior, a peace having been concluded upon between the commissioners from Congress and the Indian tribes. I place so much confidence in this information, that I am induced immediately to enter into trade."

The people of the state of New-Hampshire have, by a majority of votes, made choice of the hon. John Langdon, Esq. as president of that state for the ensuing year.

*Extract of a letter from a member of Convention of Virginia, dated Richmond, June 18.*

"The voting members will consist of 168, the determined adversaries 76, the determined friends 82, as far as we have grounds for calculation before any question has been taken.—The remaining ten have not spoken explicitly, but we have the best assurance of one half being with us, since the scruples of some have been quieted by a peculiar form of ratification which will be offered."

*From the Richmond Gazette of June 19.*

The Hon. the Convention are yet engaged in the discussion of the important subject submitted to their consideration; the accurate investigation they have been under the necessity of giving every the minutest part, has perhaps employed them longer than was expected, but their constituents and posterity will applaud the assiduity and attention they have shown to this interesting subject. They have now arrived to the article respecting the Executive.—It is yet impossible to determine on which side the majority will be.

On the arrival of his Excellency JOHN Esq. at Boston, on the 17th inst. after of nine years, the Legislature of wealth, being then in session, follows:

SIR,

THE return of your ed States, and to cular, is gratifying successful lab

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have contributed in any degree to the acquisition or security of those inestimable blessings of independence and peace, of commerce and territory of civil and religious liberty, which the highly favoured nation now enjoy, the reflection on them will be a source of consolation to me to my latest period, and the candor and indulgence with which they have been received by my fellow citizens, will ever be remembered with gratitude.

JOHN ADAMS.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Stratford (Connecticut) to his friend in this city dated June 20, 1788.*

"On Wednesday evening last, we experienced one of the most violent thunder storms I ever knew. The lightning struck repeatedly in and about this place. Mr. Fairchild, an inhabitant of North Stratford, was struck dead as he was riding home from this town, in company with one Mr. Curtis, both of their horses were killed by the same flash. Mr. Curtis lay senseless for a considerable time; on recovering and finding his friend and horses dead, he rushed speed for the first house for assistance. What was singular, is a young colt, belonging to one of the horses, followed Mr. Curtis to his own house, and even into it, of its accord, and on his offering it milk next morning, it drank it immediately, a thing it had never done before. Yesterday Mr. Fairchild was bro't down into the church, where Mr. Stebbens preached an effecting sermon, suitable to the occasion. A truly melancholy circumstance. Fairchild was a young gentleman who had received a liberal education at Yale College, and was studying divinity. He was in a few weeks to have been married to an amiable young lady in the neighbourhood; consequently has one to mourn his untimely end."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Richmond, dated June 9, 1788.*

"A few days since, a gentleman arrived here from Spain, who is on his way to Kentucky at this time for the purpose of securing thirteen fourteen thousand which he ment

down the chimney. Hopes of deliverance were now at an end, but the man ordered his little child to tumble down the chimney, which was filled with hair and feathers on the other side. Such a smother that two lusty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the sound of the child exerting every faculty in the effort, he seized a billet of wood, with which he conquered the smothered Indians; at the same instant the man aimed a blow at the door, but not with the same effect as the rest, but which caused him to retreat; they then again secured the door as fast as possible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack; they carefully watched with their new family until morning and were not again disturbed.

"We learn by a prisoner that made his escape from the Indians, that the wounded savage last mentioned, was the only one that escaped at this time; on his return he was asked, 'What news brother?' 'plenty bad news,' replied the wounded Indian, 'for the squaws have taken the breechclout, and fight worse than the long knives.' This extraordinary affair happened at Newbardslon, about 15 miles from Sandy Creek, and may be depended on, as I had the pleasure to assist in tumbling them into a hole after they were stripped of their head dresses and about 20 dollars worth of silver furniture."

Yesterday arrived the ship Wilton, Thompson, from Halifax, in twelve days, who informs that the British Packet arrived there.

Brig Larik, Phips, in 56 days from Lisbon; Schooner Charming Sally, Bell in 12 days from New-Providence;

Sloop Betsey, Martin, in 18 days from Antigua; and

Sloop Charles, White, in 3 days from Norfolk.

Capt. Simon, of the brig Maryland, on the 18th of May, 9, 38, N. long. 21, 47, spoke Capt. Mesnard, from New-York at 18 days, all well.

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Wilson and Purdy,

Just received, and now opened for Sale, at Printing-Office, Book and Stationary Store, No. 3, Peck-slip; the following New Books, viz.

FERGUSON's History of the Roman Republic.  
Stewart's do. of Scotland,  
Rollin's Ancient History,  
Bower's do. of the Pope,  
Swinburn's Travels,  
Bruce's Memoirs,  
Sally's do.  
Davis's Miscellanies,  
Scott's Lessons on Elocution,  
The History of Ayder Ali Khan,  
The History of Sir Charles Grandison,  
Cecelia, or the Memoirs of an Heiress,  
Johnson's Tour through the Western Islands of Scotland.  
Memoirs of the Bastile,  
Addison's Works,  
Tristram Shandy,  
Art of Speaking,  
The Mirror,  
Essay on Happiness,  
Beauties of Spenser,  
Terrence's Plays,  
Beauties of Milton,  
Beauties of Pope,  
Beauties of Swift,  
Chival, or the Adventures of a Guinea,  
the French and English Ladies,

## Poet's Corner.

### On APPROACHING DEATH.

(By a Young Gentleman in a deep decay.)

NOW spring returns; but not to me returns  
The vernal joy my better years have known:  
Dim in my last life's dying taper burns,  
And all the joys of life with health are flown.

Starting and shiv'ring in th' inconstant wind,  
Meagre and pale, the ghost of what I was,  
Beneath some blasted tree I lie reclin'd,  
And count the silent moments as they pass:

The winged moments, whose unstaying speed  
No art can stop, or in their course arrest;  
Whose flight shall shortly count me with the dead,  
And lay me down in peace with them that rest.

Oft morning-dreams, presage approaching fate;  
And morning-dreams, as poets tell, are true.  
Led by pale ghosts, I enter death's dark gate,  
And bid the realms of light and life adieu.

I hear the helpless wail, the shriek of woe;  
I see the muddy wave, and dreary shore,  
The sluggish streams that slowly creep below,  
Which mortals visit, and return no more.

Farewel, ye blooming fields! ye cheerful plains!  
Enough for me the church-yard's lonely mound,  
Where melancholy with still silence reigns,  
And the rank grass waves o'er the cheerless ground.

There let me wander at the close of day  
When sleep sits dewy on the labourer's brow,  
The world and all its busy follies leave  
And talk with wisdom where my I

There let me sleep forgotten in the clay,  
When death shall shut these weary, aching eyes,  
Rest in the hopes of an eternal day,  
Till the long night is gone, and the last mor-  
arise.

### CELADON and AMELIA.

YOUNG Celadon,  
And his Amelia, were a matchless pair;  
With equal virtue form'd and equal grace;  
The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone:  
Hers, the mild lustre of the blooming morn;  
And his, the radiance of the risen day.

THEY lov'd. But such their guileless passion

As, in the dawn of time, inform'd the heart  
Of innocence, and undissembling truth.  
'Twas friendship, brighten'd by the mutual wish:  
Th' enchanting hope, and sympathetic glow,  
Beam'd from the mutual eye. Devoting all  
To love, each was to each a dearer self;  
Supremely happy, in th' awaken'd power  
Of giving joy. Alone, amid the shades,  
Still, in harmonious intercourse they liv'd  
The rural day, and talk'd the glowing heart;  
Or sigh'd, and look'd, untroubled things.  
So pass'd their life; a clear, untroubled stream,  
By care untroubled; till, in evil hour,  
The tempest caught them on the road.  
Headless how far, and

While he, with each other blest, creative love  
Still bade eternal Eden smile around.  
Heavy with infant fate, her bosom heav'd  
Unwonted sighs; and, stealing oft a look  
Towards the big gloom, on Celadon her eye  
Fell fearful, wetting her disorder'd cheek.  
In vain, assuring love, and confidence  
In heaven, repress'd her fear; it grew, and shook  
Her frame near dissolution. He perceiv'd  
Th' unequal conflict; and, as angels look  
On dying saints, his eyes compassion shed,  
With love illumin'd high. "Rest not," he said,  
"Sweet innocence! thou stranger to offence,  
And inward storm! He, who yon skies involves  
In frowns of darkness, ever smiles on thee  
With kind regard. O'er thee, the secret shaft  
That was at midnight, or th' undreaded hour  
Of noon, flies harmless; and that very voice,  
Which thunders terror through the guilty heart,  
With tongues of seraphs, whispers peace to  
thine."  
"Tis safety to be near thee, sure and thus  
To clasp perfection!—From his void embrace,  
(Mysterious heaven!) that moment to the ground,  
A blacken'd corse, was struck the beautiful maid.  
But who can paint the lover, as he stood,  
Pierc'd by severe amazement; hating life;  
Speechless; and fix'd in all the death of woe!

*Thompson's Review*  
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### THE MORALIST.

#### IMPORTANCE OF VIRTUE.

VIRTUE is of intrinsic value and good desert,  
and of indispensable obligation; not the crea-  
ture of will, but necessary and immutable; not  
local and temporary, but of equal extent and an-  
tiquity with the divine mind; not a mode of sen-  
sation, but everlasting truth; not dependent on  
power, but the guide of all power. Virtue is the  
foundation of honor and esteem, and the source of

order, and in nature. It is  
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is no argument or motive, in any respect fitted to  
influence a reasonable mind, which does not call  
us to this. One virtuous disposition of soul, is pre-  
ferable to the greatest natural accomplishments  
and abilities, and of more value than all the trea-  
sures of the world.—If you are wise, then, study  
virtue and condemn every thing that can come in  
competition with it. Remember, that nothing  
else deserves one anxious thought or wish. Re-  
member, that this alone is honor, glory, wealth,  
and happiness. Secure this and you secure every  
thing. Lose this, and all is lost.

### To the PUBLIC.

IN the infancy of the American federal repub-  
lic, it should be the business of men whose lei-  
sure and talents qualify them for the purpose, to  
collect and preserve genuine records and authen-  
tic official papers, respecting the settlement, his-  
tory and transactions of the several states. The  
Anglo-Americans are perhaps the only people on  
earth, who can trace back their history to the  
birth of their empire, by the indubitable testimo-  
ny of authentic records, and unimpaired manu-  
scripts of authors who wrote from personal obser-  
vation. This advantage, with others peculiar  
to the western world, should be known and im-  
proved to the best purpose; that of transmitting  
to future generations, a perfect knowledge of the  
settlement and progress of the colonies, which  
were destined to found a republic on principles  
more favorable to every species of improvement,  
than those of any other state or kingdom in the  
world. With this view are issued

### PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING

Governor Winthrop's Journal,  
Or History of the Settlement of Massachusetts Bay.

THIS valuable work was written by the first  
Governor of that colony, a man of profound learn-  
ing, and personally concerned in most of the trans-  
actions which he related. It contains a concise, but  
complete account of all material occurrences in that  
and the neighbouring states, from the Governor's  
sailing from England in 1630, to the year 1644  
period in which the four eastern states were set-  
their governments mostly organized.

A manuscript has been carefully pre-  
pared by the late Governor Trum-  
whose direction it was deci-  
which the Editor has pre-  
the original, by the Se-  
has been able to  
multiply copies  
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next day Captain Patie presented himself before the council, and offered to quell the rioters with his company of soldiers. He was allowed to do it. Out he marched at the head of his myrmidons. However, he was soon stopped in his career; for when he came to the bridge of St Gervais, he found that the citizens had placed not only two pieces of cannon, but also several fire-engines on the other side. He halted to deliberate what he should do, but he had scarce time to look about him, when he was shot through the head; he twirled five times round, and fell dead on the ground, followed with the execrations of his fellow-citizens. The soldiers, after the loss of their commander, were soon driven away with boiling water that was played upon them from the fire-engines. Some of the magistrates sons (who were thought to have been ill used on account of a disturbance at the play-house) joined the burghers, took possession of one of the city gates, and persuaded a great number of the garrison to desert over to Thonon, in Lavoy. This insurrection being likely to become very serious, the magistrates made certain proposals to the citizens, which were not accepted. These, in the mean while, have got possession of the other gates, and it is expected that nothing will satisfy the much injured citizens of Geneva, but a complete restoration of their good, free constitution, which will again make that once renowned city the seat of arts and sciences, the delight of travellers, and the best place in Europe for the education of the youth of all nations.

## NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

Monday arrived in this city, his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq. Vice-President of the United States of America. His Excellency was attended by the Westchester light-horse to Kings-Bridge; at which place he was met by General Malcom, and a respectable number of the officers of his brigade, together with Captain Stakes' troop of light-dragoons. This body formed a brilliant military cavalcade, and escorted his Excellency to the residence of the Hon John Jay, Esq. in Broad-way.

Thursday last, the ILLUSTRIOUS GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, amidst the universal joy and acclamation of the citizens, arrived in this city.

The President was received at Elizabeth Town, by a deputation of three Senators, five Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and three officers of the State and Corporation; with whom he embarked in the elegant barge built for the purpose of wafting his Excellency across the bay, and rowed by thirteen pilots of this harbour-dressed in white uniform; Thomas Randal, Esq. acting as cockswain.

It is beyond the power of description to paint the elegant display made on his Excellency's approach to the city. The wharves were crowded with a vast number of citizens, who, with pleasing anxiety, waited his arrival. His Catholic Majesty's Packet the Galviston, and Mr. Dorman's ship North-Carolina, were most beautifully decorated, and manned ship and saluted his Excellency as he passed them with a discharge of thirteen guns each. A like number were fired as he passed the battery. All the vessels in the harbour were dressed in their gayest colours on the occasion. His Excellency's barge was accompanied by a barge in which were the Hon. Board of Treasury, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Secretary at War, and a variety of vessels and boats from Jersey and New-York in his train.—The whole water scene was truly magnificent, and formed a prospect the most beautiful and interesting.

On his Excellency's arrival at the stairs, prepared & ornamented, at Murrays wharf, for his landing, he was saluted with a discharge of thirteen cannon by Colonel Bauman's artillery, and received and congratulated by his Excellency the Governor of this State, and the officers of the State and Corporation, and the following procession was formed.

Colonel LEWIS,  
Accompanied by Majors' MORTON and VAN HORNE.  
Troop of Dragoons,  
Capt. STAKES.  
German Grenadiers,  
Capt. SCRIBA.  
Band of Music.  
Infantry of the Brigade,  
Captains' SWARTOUT and STREDFORD.  
Grenadiers,  
Capt. HARRIS.  
Regiment of Artillery,  
Colonel BAUMAN.  
Band of Music.  
General MALCOLM, and AID.  
Officers of the Militia—two and two.  
Committee of Congress.

## The PRESIDENT—Governour CLINTON.

President's Suite.  
Officers of the State.  
Mayor and Aldermen of New-York.  
The Reverend Clergy.  
Their Excellencies the French and Spanish Ambassadors.  
The whole followed by  
an immense concourse of Citizens.

On this joyous occasion, unanimity pervaded every class of citizens, who only vied with each other in shewing, not the abject homage of slaves, but the most heartfelt veneration and love for so great, so good a man.

O may each heav'nly pow'r dispense,  
Their best, selectest influence,  
To bless th' auspicious day,  
While Washington, bright sun of patriot flame!  
Gilding the world, a deathless name!  
"Shall raise Religion's drooping cause,  
"In true direction guide the laws,  
"Bid Commerce bold adventurer go,  
"Where waves are roll'd and winds do blow.  
"While Liberty, our Genius roves  
"Each woodland wild, thro' all the groves;  
"Each night his country's pray'rs his eyes shall  
"close,  
"And weary Heaven to bless his sweet repose."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Kentucky, to his correspondent in Richmond, (Virginia) dated March 9.

"Our politics seemed confused since the arrival of the late act of assembly, for making further provision for erecting the district into an independent state;—many think that this business has been unreasonably procrastinated by the state of Virginia, it being now four years since their first application, and that there are also some stipulations in the late act more rigorous than the first.

"The Spaniards at the mouth of the Mississippi, continue to be friendly, and I really believe would wish to detach us from the union. We meet with a ready sale for our tobacco and provisions we have sent. A few weeks past 300 hog-heads of tobacco, besides provisions, &c. were sent off from this country for the New Orleans, and I expect in a few weeks near as much more will be ready for that market. A few days past a vessel of thirty ton burthen, arrived at the falls, from New-Orleans, loaded with dry goods, grocery, and ironmongery; she had a long passage being much retarded by the ice, but came very safe; thus, you see, we have a sufficient outlet, if not obstructed by some wretched political system."

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, dated Jan. 29, 1789, to a gentleman in Boston.

"Our worthy friend Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Ambassador of the United States of America, at the Court of France, hath obtained from government to recal the prohibition on American whale and spermaceti oil, imported into France in American ships. Thus all sorts of foreign oils (the American only excepted) are prohibited, which surely is a very great favor granted by our government to the American Fishery."

This letter confirms the account of a bounty on wheat and flour, as mentioned some time since.

The Governor Pinckney, Barlow, was drove on shore at Rockaway, Long-Island yesterday morning, in a gale of wind, and it is expected will be totally lost.

## ARRIVALS since our last.

Ships, London, Woolsey, London. George, Dewar, Barcelona. Federalist, —, Cadiz.  
Brigs, Mary, Symsey, Rhode-Island. Nelly, Buchanan, Montego-Bay, Jamaica. Robert, Douglass, Kingston, do. Peru, Paddock, Port-au-Prince. Enterprize, Mesher, Falkland Islands. Diana, Hinn, Antigua. Betsey, Bright, St Jago. Dolphin, Jenkins, Port-au-Prince.

## O D E

Sung on the arrival of the  
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.  
Tune—"God save, &c."

(Composed by Mr. L...)

HAIL thou auspicious day!  
Far let America  
Thy praise resound;  
Joy to our native land!  
Let ev'ry heart expand,  
For WASHINGTON's at hand.  
With glory crown'd!

Thrice blest Columbians hail!  
Behold, before the gale,  
Your CHIEF advance;  
The matchless HERO's nigh!  
Applaud HIM to the sky,  
Who gave you liberty,  
With gen'rous France.

Illustrious Warrior hail!  
Oft' did thy sword prevail  
O'er hosts of foes;  
Come and fresh laurels claim,  
Still dearer make thy name,  
Long as immortal Fame  
Her trumpet blows!

Thrice welcome to this shore,  
Our leader now no more,  
But ruler thou;  
Oh truly good and great!  
Long live to glad our state,  
Where countless honors wait  
To deck thy brow.

Far be the din of arms,  
Henceforth the olive's charms  
Shall war preclude;  
These shores a HEAD shall own,  
Unfurl'd by a throne,  
Our much lov'd WASHINGTON,  
The great, the good.

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Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE

By LUDLOW & GOULD

No. 47, Wall-street,

TWO trunks of women's French Gloves,  
white and coloured—well assorted  
A few packages Irish Linen, do.  
Bandana Handkerchiefs.  
Bohea Tea, superior quality.  
6 cases Wool Cards.  
Old Holland Gin in cases.  
Muscovada Sugars.



## The COURT of APOLLO.

### The APPROACH of MAY.

**T**O greet the kind return of morn,  
The village swains attend;  
While glow-worm lamps the paths adorn,  
In gay profusion blend:  
But soon the palid flame withdraws,  
Before the morning ray;  
And ev'ry breast with transport glows,  
At the approach of May.  
Hail! new born May the shepherds sing,  
On primrose banks reclin'd;  
Where gay dress nymphs the choice of spring,  
In wreathy chaplets bind:  
Wedded birds, with festive song,  
Their Attic notes display;  
And softly greet the May.

But lo! in blithe attire they join'd,  
The guiltless train advance;  
With rural ease, and love reclin'd,  
Young shepherds lead the dance:  
I'll hasten while yon lark ascends,  
So elegantly gay;  
To bid my fav'rite maid attend,  
Then welcome love and May.

## THE MORALIST.

### IRREGULAR PLEASURES.

**B**Y the unhappy excesses of irregular pleasures in youth how many amiable dispositions are corrupted or destroyed! How many rising capacities and powers are suppressed! How many flattering hopes of parents and friends are totally extinguished! Who but must drop a tear over human nature, when he beholds that morning which arose so bright, overcast with such untimely darkness; that good-humour, which once captivated all hearts, that vivacity which sparkled in every company, those abilities which were fitted for adorning the highest stations, all sacrificed at the shrine of low sensuality; and one who was formed for running the fair career of life in the midst of public esteem, cut off by his vices at the beginning of his course, or sunk for the whole of it, into insignificance and contempt. — These, O sinful pleasure, are thy trophies! It is thus that, co-operating with the foe of God and man, thou debasest human honor, and blindest the opening prospects of human felicity!

### PRUDENTIAL MAXIMS.

**I**N the choice of a wife, take the daughter of a good mother.  
Chuse not a friend over thy cups.  
Never provoke the fury of bigots, by exposing their sentiments.  
If thou hast wit and learning, get wisdom and modesty to it.  
Never enter into hot disputes concerning points of religion or state affairs.  
Measure not men by Sundays, without regarding what they do all the week after.  
I advise thee to visit thy relations and friends.  
But I also advise thee not to live too near them.  
Let the society thou frequentest be like a company of bees gather'd together to make honey; and not of wasps, which do nothing but hum devour and sting.

In thy judgment and esteem of men, constantly prefer the good temper of their minds, and honesty of their actions, above the excellencies of their eloquence and knowledge.

It is not sufficient for thee to observe the essential duties of probity, which make a good man; but also thou art to practice those of society, which makes a well bred man.

SANCHO.

## JAMAICA STAGE.

**W**ILLIAM WARNE, with gratitude returns his thanks to those ladies and gentlemen, who have hitherto encouraged the Jamaica Stage, and informs them, that the stage, (incomplete repair) under the direction of Warne and Van Nostrand, will, on Monday the 27th inst. commence to run every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) between Jamaica and Brooklyn Ferry. — To start from Jamaica at half past six in the Morning, and to return from Mr Allen's, Brooklyn Ferry, at half after four in the Afternoon, at the moderate price of 2/6 for each passenger. Letters and baggage, &c. carefully attended to, by leaving them at Mr Wilkins', New-York Ferry-stairs, at Mr Allen's, Brooklyn, and at Mr Warne's, Jamaica.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favor them with their custom, may depend, that the greatest attention will be paid to render the stage agreeable.

WILLIAM WARNE,  
JOHN VAN NOSTRANT.

Jamaica, April 23, 1789.

By order of the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York:

**N**OTICE is hereby given to John Freebody of New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island, an debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that on application of one of the creditors of John Freebody to the said Justice, and in pursuance of an act of the People of the State of New-York, passed in Senate and Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real and personal, of the said John Freebody, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he, the said John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall return and discharge his debts within one year after the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his debts. Dated the 29th day of October, 1788. 29

## WILLIAM WYTE POST, Late of Holland.

**T**AKES this opportunity to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the several branches of House, Coach, Ship and Sign Painting, Gilding and Glazing, &c. Also paints mahogany, ebony and all kind of wood colours, marble and stone equal to the colour of stone, in the best and neatest manner.

All favours in the above branches will be executed with neatness, and dispatch, in Berkly-street opposite the Roman Chapel. — He flatters himself, he is capable of giving full satisfaction to those who shall honor him with their custom.

New-York, April 23, 1789.

47 12

**W**HEREAS Samuel Beekman, of Hackensack, in the late province now state of New-Jersey, cordwainer, and Jane his wife, by indentures of lease and release, the lease bearing date the twenty-third, and the release the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, did grant,

bargain, sell, alien, remise, release and confirm unto Gabriel Ludlow, of the city of New-York, merchant, deceased, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all that messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situated in the city of New-York, between the street called the Broad-Way and Hudson's river; which said lot is mentioned and described by a certain draught or map among other lots by lot number twenty-two; and extends in length from a street called Dey-street, (situated forty-one degrees, eighty-five feet to the rope-walk, and containing in breadth both in front and rear twenty-five feet, bound on the south-west and north-east by the said street called Dey-street and the rope-walk; on the south-east side by lot No. 21, and on the north-west side by lot No. 23, subject to a proviso or condition that if the said Samuel Beekman, his heirs, executors, administrators or any of them should, and did well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Gabriel Ludlow, or to his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, the just and full sum of two hundred pounds, current money of New-York, with lawful interest for the same, on or before the twenty-fourth day of October, which should come and be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven; that then the said indenture of release and the estate thereby granted, should be null, void and of no effect. And whereas in and by the said indenture of release, the said Samuel Beekman did covenant, grant and agree to and with the said Gabriel Ludlow, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that in case default should happen to be made in the payment of all or any part of the said principal sum of two hundred pounds, and the interest thereof at the time whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid; then and in such case it should be lawful to and for the said Gabriel Ludlow, his heirs or assigns, at any time or times thereafter to sell and dispose of the said premises or any part thereof, at public outcry or vendue, or otherwise to any person or persons for the best price or prices that should be bid for the same, and to make, sign, seal and deliver any deed or deeds of conveyance in the law for the said premises or such part or parts thereof as should be so sold unto the purchaser or purchasers thereof, his, her or their heirs and assigns for ever: And whereas the said sum of two hundred pounds with the interest thereof, was not paid at the time in the said proviso for that purpose limited; but the said sum with considerable arrears of interest thereon is still due and unpaid: And whereas the said Gabriel Ludlow, in and by his last will and testament did empower his executors or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them to sell his real estate; and whereas the subscriber is the only executor of the last will and testament of the said Gabriel Ludlow, deceased, who was within this State on the 10th day of May, 1784, or at any time since, and who had taken upon him the execution of the said will. Now therefore pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Beekman, and all others whom it may concern, that by virtue of the power contained in the said indenture and vested in the subscriber as aforesaid, the premises above described will be sold at the Coffee-house, in the city of New-York, by Public Auction, on the twenty-first day of September next, unless the said sum of two hundred pounds and the arrears of interest due thereon, are previously discharged; and deeds will be executed to the purchaser by

ROBERT CROMMELIN.

New-York, 17th March, 1789.

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## BONNET PAPER

To be had at this Printing Office.